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Draft Amendments to Veterinary Requirements Notified to WTO

Report Categories:

WTO Notifications

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

FAIRS Subject Report

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Report Highlights:

On March 12, 2018, Armenia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of draft amendments to the Unified EAEU Veterinary Requirements and the corresponding forms of Unified EAEU Veterinary Certificates for a number of imported products under veterinary control via G/SPS/N/ARM/25.

Proposed changes to the current text of the requirements are notated in the report by yellow highlights. The public comment period for the documents will close on April 27, 2018. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point (us.spsenquiry@fas.usda.gov). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send your comments by April 20, 2018.

General Information

The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), which is the regulatory body of the Armenia-Belarus-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan-Russia [Eurasian Economic Union](#) (EAEU), published the following draft documents on its website:

- [On Amending Unified Veterinary \(Veterinary and Sanitary\) Requirements for Goods Subject to Veterinary Control \(Surveillance\)](#)
- [On Amending Decision of the Customs Union Commission No. 607 of April 7, 2011](#)

On March 12, 2018, Armenia notified the World Trade Organization (WTO) of these draft documents via [G/SPS/N/ARM/25](#). The public comment period for both drafts will close on April 27, 2018. Interested U.S. parties are encouraged to share their comments and/or concerns with USDA's enquiry point (us.spsenquiry@fas.usda.gov). For potential inclusion in the U.S. official position, please send your comments by April 20, 2018.

In particular, the notified drafts amend the following EAEU's veterinary requirements and certificates for imported products:

- chicks, poults, ducklings, goslings, ostrich chicks and hatching eggs of these species (**Chapter 14** of the Unified EAEU Veterinary Requirements; Unified EAEU Veterinary Certificate **Form No. 14**)
- fur bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats (**Chapter 15, Form No. 15**);
- poultry (**Chapter 23, Form No. 24**);
- egg powder, mélange, albumin and other egg products (**Chapter 31, Form No. 31**);
- shell eggs (**Chapter 32, Form No. 40**);
- hides, horn and hoof, intestinal, furs, sheep pelt, lambskin, wool and goat fluff, bristle, horse hair, down and feather of chicken, duck, goose and other poultry (**Chapter 33, Form No. 32**);
- animal feed of plant origin (**Chapter 36, Form No. 34**);
- zoo and circus animals (**Chapter 40, Form No. 41**);
- non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals (**Chapter 44, Form No. 45**)

Armenia's notification to the WTO provides the following summary of the proposed changes:

- The proposed changes in Chapters 14, 23, 31, 32, 33, 36, 40 and 44 and the corresponding forms of certificates as regards changing the conditions for confirming the epizootic well-being of the territory for avian influenza occurrence among representatives of wild fauna;
- The proposed changes in Chapters 15 and the corresponding forms of certificate provide for:
 - cancellation of the requirement to confirm the well-being of the territory regarding poxviruses (caused by the cowpox virus and the vaccinia virus) when rabbits are imported and transferred;
 - cancellation of the requirement to vaccinate minks and ferrets against pasteurellosis;
 - cancellation of the requirement to vaccinate rabbits against pasteurellosis;
 - cancellation of the requirement to vaccinate minks against rabies;
 - introduction of the requirement to vaccinate mink and ferrets against pseudomonas;
 - introduction of an increased 14 day validity period for a mark of the clinical examination of animals when they are sent to a third country and re-imported;

- introduction of the possibility to import and move puppies up to three months of age without vaccination against rabies.

An unofficial English translation of the current text of the affected Chapters of the Unified EAEU Veterinary Requirements with the proposed changes notated in the reported by **yellow highlights** can be found below.

An unofficial English translation of the proposed changes to the respective Forms of the Unified EAEU Veterinary Certificates is also attached.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

Approved by the Customs Union Commission
on June 18, 2010 № 317

(Amendments proposed by the EEC draft of Feb 26, 2018)

**UNIFORM VETERINARY (VETERINARY-SANITARY) REQUIREMENTS
for the goods subject to veterinary control (supervision)**

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Chapter 14

**VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS
for imports to the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or)
transportation between the Sides of one-day chicks, poults, ducklings, goslings, ostrich
chicks and hatching eggs of these species**

It is permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States clinically healthy chicks, poults, ducklings, goslings, ostrich chicks, and hatching eggs of these species originating from territories free from contagious animal diseases:

- avian influenza subject to notification in accordance with the OIE Code (except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna) – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case of “stamping-out” and negative results of epizootic control in accordance with the regionalization;

- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case of “stamping-out” and negative results of epizootic control in accordance with the regionalization.

Day-old chicks and hatching eggs are shipped from establishments or hatcheries, which have programs of control and supervision for Salmonella and have a status of freedom from bird typhus (Salmonella gallinarum) and pullorosis (Salmonella pullorum.)

Chicken and turkey premises shall be located in the territories free from fowl infectious bronchitis of chicken, infectious laryngotracheitis, Gumboro disease during the last 6 months in the premises.

Ostrich premises shall be located in the territories free from avian pox, avian tuberculosis, pasteurellosis, Paramyxovirus infections, and infectious hydropericarditis during the last 6 months on the premises.

Parent flock must be free from the mentioned diseases.

In addition, parent flock of poultry and turkey must test negative for serology on pullorosis antigen.

One-day chicks must be vaccinated for Marek’s disease.

Hatching eggs must be received from poultry meeting the veterinary requirements specified above.

Hatching eggs must be disinfected.

Hatching eggs and chicks must be shipped in disposable package.

Chapter 15

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import of fur bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States clinically healthy fur bearing animals, rabbits, dogs and cats from the territories free from contagious animal diseases: - anthrax – for all kinds of animals during the last 20 days on the premises;

- rabies, tuberculosis – for foxes, arctic foxes, dogs and cats during the last 6 months on the administrative territory or on the premises;

for minks and ferrets:

- mink encephalopathy, Aleutian disease of mink – during the last 36 months on the premises;

- tularemia - during the last 12 months on the premises;

- rabies, tuberculosis – during the last 6 months on the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or on the premises;

for rabbits:

- viral hemorrhagic disease, tularemia, pasteurellosis (*Pasteurella multocida*, *Mannheimia gaemolitica*) – during the last 12 months on the premises.

- myxomatosis, **smallpox (caused by cowpox virus and vaccinia virus)** – during the last 6 months on the premises.

During quarantine, general clinical examination shall be implemented as well as diagnostic studies:

- for minks – for Aleutian disease;

- for cats – for dermatophytosis.

No later than 20 days before departure, animals shall be vaccinated if haven't been vaccinated during the last 12 months:

- all carnivores **(except mink)** – against rabies. Import or transfer of fur animals, dogs, and cats **(except for dogs under the age of 3 months)** that were not vaccinated against rabies is not permitted;

- foxes, Arctic foxes – against distemper;

- minks and ferrets – against distemper, viral enteritis, **pasteurellosis pseudomonosis**;

- nutrias – against pasteurellosis;

- dogs – against distemper, hepatitis, viral enteritis, parvovirus and adenovirus infections, leptospirosis;

- cats – against panleukopenia;

- rabbits – against myxomatosis, **pasteurellosis** and virus hemorrhagic disease, as well as upon demand of the authorized body of the Member State in whose territory the import (transfer) takes place against other infectious diseases.

Import of cats and dogs transferred for personal use is allowed in the number of no more than 2 animals without an import permit or quarantine with the international passport that is equal to the veterinary certificate in this case, provided that the passport bears the mark of the competent authority confirming the fact of clinical examination within **514** days prior to shipment. When importing from

third countries, it is not required to replace the international passport in the country of destination with an accompanying veterinary document.

It is permitted to transfer cats and dogs, transported for personal use, in the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union in the quantity of not more than 2 animals without quarantine accompanied by a veterinary passport of the animal according to Annexes No. 2 and 3. The passport should have marks confirming that the animal was vaccinated in accordance with the present Requirements and that any subsequent vaccination against rabies was administered during the period of validity of the previous vaccination. Within 14 days prior to the start of the transfer a clinical inspection of the animal must be carried out and the veterinarian should make a respective mark in the passport, which would allow the transfer of the animal within 120 days provided that during this period the period of validity of the vaccination (re-vaccination) against rabies does not expire.

Chapter 23

VETERINARY-SANITARY REQUIREMENTS for poultry meat, imported in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transferred between the Member States

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States poultry meat originating from the slaughter of healthy birds at slaughter establishments and processed at poultry-processing establishments.

Birds, whose meat is intended for the export to the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, are subject to antemortem inspection, and their carcasses and organs – to postmortem veterinary and sanitary examination.

Poultry meat must be considered as fit for human consumption, have marking (veterinary stamp) on the package or consolidated package. The label must be stuck on the package in such a way that unpacking is impossible without damaging the integrity of the label. If the package is constructed in such a way as to prevent tempering, the label shall be fixed on the package in such a way as to prevent its reuse.

Poultry meat must originate from the slaughter of healthy birds from the premises or administrative territory, according to regionalization, officially free from contagious diseases:

- avian influenza that is subject to obligatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code (except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna) - during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case of “stamping-out” and negative results of epizootic control in accordance with regionalization;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case of “stamping-out” and negative results of epizootic control according to regionalization.

The birds for slaughtering come from the premises where a program of control for Salmonella is carried out in accordance with the OIE Code. It is not permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transport between Member States the poultry meat, which:

- during postmortem veterinary and sanitary examination, showed changes typical for contagious diseases, infestation with helminths, as well as resulting from the intoxication by different substances;
- meat of uneviscerated or semi-eviscerated birds;
- meat of poor quality as for sensory characteristics;

- of which the core temperature in muscle of thigh is higher than minus 12 degrees Celsius for frozen poultry (temperature during storage must be minus 18 degrees Celsius)
- contains preparations for conservation;
- contaminated with salmonella in the amount posing a threat to human health according to the requirements established on the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union;
- treated with coloring and odorous materials, ionizing radiation, or ultra violet rays;
- has no pigmentation unusual for the species;
- have signs of spoilage;
- originated from slaughtering of the birds, that was treated with natural or synthetic estrogenic, hormone-like materials, thyreostatic drugs, antibiotics, pesticides and other medicines that were administrated before slaughtering later than recommended by the instructions on their use.

Microbiological, physical and chemical, chemical and toxicological and radiological indicators of poultry meat must comply with the veterinary and sanitary rules and requirements established in the Eurasian Economic Union territory.

Chapter 31

VETERINARY-SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for egg powder, mélange, albumin and other egg products, imported in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transferred between the Member States

It is permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States egg powder, mélange, albumin and other egg products, originating from healthy birds from the premises that are free from contagious animals diseases, and are produced at establishments, which were not subject to veterinary and sanitary restrictions.

Egg used for the processing must be originated from the farms that are free from contagious animal diseases,:

- avian influenza subject to obligatory declaration according to the OIE Code **(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)** – during the last 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory or within 3 months with stamping out and negative results of epizootic control according to regionalization;

- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalization or within 3 months with stamping out and negative results of epizootic control or the commodity was subject to treatment, which guarantees inactivation (loss of infectivity) of Newcastle disease virus in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Code and after the treatment all appropriate measures have been taken to prevent any contact of egg products with the potential source of the Newcastle disease virus;

It is not permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transport between Member States egg products, which:

- have changed organoleptic indicators or damage of packaging integrity;
- contaminated with salmonella or agents of other bacterial infections;
- treated with coloring, ionizing radiation or ultra violet rays;

Delivered egg products or products, containing eggs, must be subjected to processing, that as a result should guarantee absence of teleorganic pathogenic flora.

Egg products must be considered by the competent federal service of the exporting country as fit for human consumption and free sale without limitations.

Microbiological, chemical and toxicological, radiological and other indicators of egg products must comply with the veterinary requirements and sanitary rules and norms established in the Eurasian Economic Union territory.

Chapter 32

VETERINARY-SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for egg imported in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transferred between the Member States

It is permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States shell eggs originating from healthy birds from the premises that are free from contagious animal diseases, and produced at establishments, which were not subject to veterinary and sanitary restrictions.

Egg must originate from the farms that are free from contagious diseases of animals and birds,:

- influenza subject to obligatory declaration according to the OIE Code (except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna) – during last 6 months;

- Newcastle disease – during last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalization;

- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious encephalomyelitis – during the last 6 months on the premises;

Egg must be considered as fit for human consumption.

Microbiological, chemical and toxicological, radiological and other indicators of egg must comply with the veterinary requirements and sanitary rules and norms established in the Eurasian Economic Union territory.

Chapter 33

VETERINARY-SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for hides, horn and hoof, intestinal, furs, sheep pelt, lambskin, wool and goat fluff, bristle, horse hair, down and feather of chicken, duck, goose and other poultry, imported in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transferred between the Member States

It is permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States hides, horn and hoof, intestinal, furs, sheep pelt, lambskin, wool and goat fluff, bristle, horse hair, down and feather of chicken, duck, goose and other poultry as well as other raw animal material originating from healthy animals (birds) from the premises officially free from the respective contagious animal diseases, and produced at establishments.

Raw material is resulted from the farms free from contagious diseases of susceptible animals (birds),:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie of sheep– in the territory of the country– according to the requirements of the OIE Code;

- African swine fever, African horse sickness, and rinderpest and peste de petits ruminants – during last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalization;

- FMD – during last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalization;

- contagious nodular dermatitis – during last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalization;
- sheep and goat pox – during last 6 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory according to regionalization;
- Anthrax – during last 20 days on the premises;
- avian influenza that is subject to obligatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code **(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)** – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case of “stamping-out” and negative results of epizootic control according to regionalization;
- Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or during 3 months in case of “stamping-out” and negative results of epizootic control according to regionalization.

Hides, sheep pelt, lambskin materials, as well as assembled fur peltries must be tested for Anthrax. Hides and furs materials must have clear marking (tag).

Curing (preservation) methods must comply with the international requirements and ensure veterinary and sanitary safety of the raw materials.

Combined raw materials, except furs and lambskin materials, are not permitted to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Wool, goat's fur, bristle; horsehair, fur and feather, which were not subjected to hot wash, are sent for further processing (washing and disinfection) to the establishment of the Member State, in which territory they are imported or transported.

Chapter 36

VETERINARY-SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

for import on the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States of animal feed of plant origin

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States: feed raw materials, feed of plant origin and feeds containing components of plant origin (feed grain, soya beans, peas, tapioca, oilcakes from peanut, soya, sunflower, etc.) for animals (hereinafter referred to as the “feeds”) originating and delivered from the administrative territories that are free from contagious animal diseases

- rinderpest and peste de petits ruminants, African and classical swine fever, FMD, sheep pox and goat pox, highly pathogenic **avian** influenza **(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)** – during 12 months on the administrative territory (state, province, department, land, region, area etc).

Feeds shall be delivered or transferred from processing establishments.

Feeds shall not be toxic for animals.

Feeds shall not contain grains with signs of Fusarium in a concentration exceeding 1% of the feed weight.

Feeds should not contain heavy metals, mycotoxins and pesticides above established norms.

Maximal permissible amounts for certain kinds of feed grains and other feeds.

1. Wheat, barley, oats:

a) Toxic elements:

mercury 0.03;

cadmium 0.4

lead	0.2;
arsenic	0.2;
b) mycotoxins:	
zearalenone	0.1;
T-2 toxin	0.06;
Deoxynivalenol	1.0;
aflatoxin B1	0.002;
ochratoxin A	0.005;
Total of aflatoxines B ¹ , B ² , G ² , G ²	0,004;

c) pesticides (data is required on their use during production, storing and transportation – for each delivery).

2. Corn:

a) Toxic elements:

mercury	0.02;
cadmium	0.1;
lead	0.2;

b) mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1	0.002;
zearalenone	0.1;
T-2 toxin	0.06;
Deoxynivalenol	1.0;
ochratoxin A	0.005;
Total of aflatoxines B ¹ , B ² , G ² , G ²	0.01;

c) pesticides (data is required on their use during production, storing and transportation - for each exporting country).

3. Peas

Toxic elements:

Mercury	0.02;
Cadmium	0.1;
Lead	0.5;
Arsenic	0.3;

mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1	0.05;
hexachlorocyclohexanes (alpha-, beta-, gamma isomers)	0.5;
DDT and its metabolites	0.05
organomercurial pesticides	is not allowed;
2,4 - D acid, salts, ethers	is not allowed;
Infection with pests	is not allowed.

4. Soy beans:

a) toxic elements:

mercury	0.02;
cadmium	0.1;
plumbum	0.5;

arsenic	0.3;
b) micitoxins:	
aflatoxin B1	0.002;
T-2 toxin	0.06;
Zearalenone	0.1;
ochratoxin A	0.005
urease activity	0.1-0.2
nitrate concentration, up to	450;
nitrite concentration, up to	10;

c) pesticides (data is required on use thereof during production, storing and transportation per each exporting country).

5. Tapioca:

a) natural contaminants:

isocyanide 20;

b) mycotoxins:

T-2 toxin 0.06;

Zearalenone 0.1;

c) pesticides (data is required on their use during production, storing and transportation for each exporting country).

6. Peanut meal:

mycotoxins:

aflatoxin B1 0.002;

T-2 toxin 0.06;

Zearalenone 0.1;

ochratoxin A 0.005;

nitrate concentration,
up to 200;

nitrite concentration,
up to 10;

pesticides (data is required on their use during production, storing and transportation for each exporting country).

7. Sunflowerseed meal (common, toasted):

a) toxic elements:

mercury 0.02;

cadmium 0.1;

lead 0.5;

arsenic 0.5;

b) mycotoxins:

zearalenone 1.0;

T-2 toxin 0.1;

Desoxynivalenol 1.0;

aflatoxin B1 0.05;

ochratoxin A 0.05;

c) pesticides (data is required on their use during production, storing and transportation for each exporting country).

exporting country).

Total beta-activity shall not exceed 600 becquerels per 1 kg. in the all mentioned products.

Feeds manufactured without GMO-components may contain no more than 0.5% of non-registered lines and/or no more than 0.9% of registered lines of each GMO component.

Feeds manufactured with GMO-components may contain no more than 0.5% of non-registered lines of each GMO component.

8 Soybean meal:

a) toxic agents:

mercury	0.2;
cadmium	0.4
plumbum	0.5
arsenic	0.5

b) mycotoxins:

zearalenone	1.0;
T-2 toxin	0.1;
Deoxynivalenol	1.0;
aflatoxin B1	0.05;
ochratoxin A	0.05;

c) pesticides (information on their usage under manufacturing, storage, and transportation for each country-supplier of products is required).

Total beta activity should not exceed 600 becquerels per 1 kg in all above mentioned products.

Chapter 40

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

For the import of zoo and circus animals in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States

For the purposes of this Chapter, zoo and circus animals are animals of any biological species that were born or bred in captivity or captive for at least 90 days, have been subjected to mandatory identification by way of fixing a microchip or a ring, or tattooing.

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States clinically healthy zoo and circus animals originating from the territories or water areas free from contagious animal diseases:

1. for animals of all species (except birds):

- FMD - during the last 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest – during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- African swine fever – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- bluetongue – during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- leptospirosis – during the last 3 months on the premises;
- anthrax – during the last 20 days on the premises;
- rabies – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- viral hemorrhagic fever – during the last 6 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

for large cloven-hoofed animals (bovine, wisents, buffalos, zebu, yaks, antelopes, bison, deer, etc.):

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy and scrapie of sheep – on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization with negligible or controlled risks for the indicated disease according to the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- bovine contagious nodular dermatitis (pearl disease) – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- peste de petits ruminants – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- epizootic deer hemorrhagic disease, Akabane disease, vesicular stomatitis, contagious pleuropneumonia - during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on the premises;

- brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- enzootic leucosis, viral diarrhea – during the last 12 months on the premises;

for small cloven-hoofed animals (sheep, goats, argali, fallow deer, aurochs, moufflons, Alpine ibex, roe deer etc.):

- Rift Valley fever - during the last 48 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- peste de petits ruminants – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- epizootic deer hemorrhagic disease – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- rinderpest – during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- Q fever – during the last 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- maedi-visna disease, adenomatosis, arthritis – encephalitis, border disease – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- paratuberculosis – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- scrapie – during the last 7 years on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- tuberculosis, brucellosis – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- sheep and goat pox – during the last 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

for one-hoofed (horses, donkeys, mules, ponies, zebras, kulans, Przewalski's horses, kiangs, etc., except horses*):

- African horse sickness – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- infectious encephalomyelitis of all types – during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- viral arteritis – on the territory of the country, according to the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- glanders – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*), surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), piroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi*), nuttalliosis (*Nuttallia equi*) – during the last 12 months on the administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- infectious equine metritis – during the last 12 months on the premises;

for domestic and various species of wild swine:

- African swine fever – during the last 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- classical swine fever – during the last 12 months in the country or in administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- swine vesicular disease, vesicular stomatitis – during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – during the last 12 months on administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or on the premises;

- porcine enteroviral encephalomyelitis (Teschen disease, Teschovirus encephalomyelitis of swine) – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome – during the last 6 months on the premises; for carnivorous of various species:

- distemper, viral enteritis, toxoplasmosis, infectious hepatitis – during the last 12 months on the premises;

- tularemia – during the last 6 months on the premises;

for all species of birds:

- duck pox, duckling viral hepatitis (for waterfowl) – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- avian influenza, subject to mandatory declaration in accordance with the OIE Code (except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna) – during the last 6 months on administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- ornithosis (psittacosis), infectious bronchitis, pox, reovirus disease and Turkey Rhinotracheitis – during the last 6 months on the premises;

Newcastle disease – during the last 12 months on administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or on the premises;

for various species of rodents:

- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months on the territory of the country;

- tularemia – during the last 24 months on the premises;

- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) – according to the recommendations of the OIE Code;

- myxomatosis, viral hemorrhagic disease of rabbits, lymphocytic choriomeningitis – during the last 6 months on the premises;

- toxoplasmosis – during the last 12 months on the premises;

for pinnipeds and cetacean of various species:

- seal pox, (morbillivirus infection), vesicular exanthem – during the last 36 months in their habitat (place of origin).

for elephants, giraffes, okapi, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, edentates and ant bears, insectivores, marsupials, bats, raccoons, mustelids, viverrids, and other exotic animals of various species:

- Rift Valley fever – during the last 48 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Venezuelan Encephalitis – during the last 24 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- bovine contagious nodular dermatitis (pearl disease) – 36 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- African horse sickness, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies), mink transmissible encephalopathy, lymphocytic choriomeningitis – during the last 12 months on the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- tularemia – during the last 6 months on the premises;
for primates:
- Rift Valley fever, tularemia - during the last 6 months on the territory of the premises;
- hemorrhagic fever (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Dengue, yellow fever, West Nile Fever), monkeypox (no cases of these diseases in animals have ever been registered on the premises or administrative territories, wherefrom the primates are exported).

Zoo and circus animals selected for export to the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union or transfer between the Member States were held in quarantine on the territory of the exporting country for at least 21 days (unless a different term of preventive quarantine is established by the authorized body of the Member State.) During quarantine, each animal shall be clinically inspected with obligatory thermometry. During this period the following diagnostic tests are made:

- large Artiodactyla – for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis, bluetongue;
- small Artiodactyla – for brucellosis, paratuberculosis, bluetongue;
- one-hoofed – for glanders, dourine, surra, piroplasmosis, nuttalliosis, rhinopneumonia, infectious metritis, infectious anemia, viral arteritis;
- minks – for Aleutian disease;
- birds – for ornithosis (psittacosis), avian influenza;
- primates - for tuberculosis.

Animals shall be vaccinated once a year:

- all the carnivorous - against rabies;
- dogs, foxes, Arctic foxes, wolves, jackals - against distemper, viral enteritis, hepatitis, leptospirosis;
- minks, ferrets – against viral enteritis, distemper;
- nutrias – against pasteurellosis;
- the Felidae – against rabies, panleukopenia, calicivirus and viral rhinotracheitis;
- rodents (rabbits) – against myxomatosis and viral hemorrhagic disease
- fowls (of gallinaceous birds) – against Newcastle disease.

If animals were not vaccinated in the last 12 months, vaccination should take place no later than 20 days prior to shipment.

Circus animals, which are transported regularly to participate in a tour without a preventive quarantine, subject to their keeping under the control of a federal and departmental veterinary services, are subject to diagnostic tests once a year:

- large artiodactyls - for brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratuberculosis, enzootic leucosis, bluetongue;
- small artiodactyls - brucellosis, paratuberculosis, bluetongue;
- one-hoofed - for glanders, dourine, equine infectious anemia;
- camel - for bluetongue, glanders, surra, tuberculosis, brucellosis;
- carnivores: mink - for Aleutian disease;

- the Felidae - for dermatophytosis (using fluorescent diagnostics);
- birds - ornithosis (psittacosis), avian influenza, salmonellosis;
- primates – for tuberculosis.

At the request of the authorized body of a Member State, when circus animals return from a tour of third countries (depending on the epizootic situation in these countries), they can be held in quarantine for at least 30 days with the conduct of a full range of diagnostic tests.

The authorized body of the Member State in whose territory the import (transfer) takes place, may also demand vaccination and testing against other diseases.

** For the import of horses, it is necessary to be guided by Chapter 11 of the present Requirements.*

Chapter 44

VETERINARY REQUIREMENTS

for the import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States of non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals

It is allowed to import in the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals, obtained from the slaughter and processing of animals or birds at slaughter or meat processing plants, which are not subject to any veterinary-sanitary restrictions and are under supervision of the veterinary service.

Animals, from which the non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals is obtained, are subject to ante-mortem veterinary inspection, and carcasses, heads and internal organs from them – to post-mortem veterinary-sanitary examination.

Non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals must be obtained from the slaughter and processing of animals, originating from the premises or administrative territories that are officially free from the following contagious animal diseases:

for all animals (other than birds):

- foot and mouth disease - during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- anthrax - during the last 20 days on the premises.

Cattle:

- Rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (in case of exports (transfer) of lungs) - in the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;

- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). The raw materials originate from herds that are free from BSE, and animals do not belong to the progeny of animals that are affected with BSE; animals were not fed with proteins obtained from ruminant animals, except for components permitted by the OIE Code; prior to slaughter animals were not stunned with a mechanism introducing compressed air or gas in the animals' skull and were not subjected to the puncture of the brain; specified risk materials were removed from the animals' carcasses in accordance with the OIE Code.

Sheep and goats:

- scrapie of sheep - in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code;
- peste de petits ruminants - during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- rinderpest - during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization.

Pigs:

- African swine fever - during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- swine vesicular disease - during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization or in the last 9 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization where “stamping out” was conducted;
- classical swine fever - during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies) - in the territory of the country, in accordance with the recommendations of the OIE Code in case of import (transfer) of heads and internal organs.

Poultry:

- avian influenza which is subject to mandatory notification in accordance with the OIE Code (except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna) - during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or within the last 3 months provided that “stamping out” was conducted and epizootic control results are negative in accordance with regionalization;
- Newcastle disease - during the last 12 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory or within the last 3 months provided that “stamping out” was conducted and epizootic control results are negative in accordance with regionalization.

Horses:

- African horse sickness - during the last 24 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- glanders - during the last 36 months in the territory of the country or administrative territory in accordance with regionalization;
- equine infectious anemia - during the last three months on the premises;
- epizootic lymphangioitis – during the last 2 months on the premises no cases of the disease were registered.

Rabbits:

- hemorrhagic disease of rabbits - during the last 60 days before slaughter on the premises no cases of the disease were registered.

Non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals were obtained from pig carcasses that have been tested with negative results for trichinellosis or were subjected to freezing, as indicated in the following table:

Time (hours)	Temperature (°C)
106	-18
82	-21
63	-23,5
48	-26
35	-29

22	-32
8	-35
1/2	-37

It is allowed to import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union and (or) transfer between the Member States non-food raw meat materials of animal origin, obtained from carcasses:

- which during post-mortem veterinary and sanitary examination have no changes characteristic of contagious diseases, infestation with helminths, as well as poisoning with various substances;
- which were not subjected to defrostation during storage;
- have no signs of deterioration;
- with the deep muscle temperature below minus 18°C for frozen non-food raw meat materials, and below plus 4°C for chilled raw materials.

Non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals shall meet the following veterinary and sanitary requirements:

- total plate count, cfu/g – 5×10^6 ;
- Salmonella in 25.0 g – not allowed (only for non-food raw materials of animal origin for feeding fur-bearing animals, which will not be heat-treated prior to the feeding of animals);
- enteropathogenic types of E.coli in 1.0 g – not allowed;
- lead – no more than 10.0 mg/kg;
- cadmium – no more than 0.5 mg/kg;
- arsenic – no more than 2.0 mg/kg;
- mercury – no more than 0.3 mg/kg.

The content of Cesium-137 and Strontium-90 in non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals should not exceed: Cesium-137 – 600 Bq/kg, and Strontium-90 – 100 Bq/kg.

In the process of production of feeds and feed additives for cats and dogs the raw materials of animal origin used should be treated at the temperature of not lower than plus 133°C (271.4°F) for not less than 20 minutes under pressure of 3 bars (43.511 pounds per square inch) or subjected to an alternative treatment ensuring the corresponding requirements for safety in respect of the microbiological indicator.

Non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals must have a label on the packaging or consolidated package. The label must be stuck on the package in such a way as to exclude the reuse of the label. If the package is constructed in a way which does not prevent tempering, the label shall be fixed on the package in such a way so that any opening of the package should break the integrity of the label.

Packaging which contacts the non-food raw materials of animal origin for production of feeds for non-producing domestic animals and fur-bearing animals must be disposable and meet the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

ATTACHMENT
to Decision of the Collegium
of the Eurasian Economic Commission
of _____, 2018, No. _____

AMENDMENTS
to Decision of Customs Union Commission No. 607 of April 7, 2011

To amend the forms of the Unified Veterinary Certificates approved by the stated Decision as follows:

a) To supplement paragraph 4.1 of the form No. 14 after the words “mandatory declaration” with the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)”;

b) In the form No. 15:

in paragraph 2.1 the words “smallpox (caused by cowpox virus and vaccinia virus)” shall be deleted;

in paragraph 2.2. after the words “all carnivores” to add the words “(except mink)”, the words “viral enteritis, pasteurellosis” to replace with “viral enteritis, pseudomonosis”, the words “myxomatosis, pasteurellosis” to replace with the word “myxomatosis”.

c) In the form No. 24:

in paragraph 4 after the words “pre-export certificates” to add the following sign “*”;

in paragraph 4.3 after the words “mandatory declaration” to add the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)”;

to add the following note:

“*” For member states of the European Union. In this case, under a pre-export certificate an accompanying document (official certificate) is deemed, which has been issued by a certifying official of the competent authority of a member state of the European Union for the movement in the territory of the European Union, and confirms that the goods indicated therein that are subject to veterinary control (supervision) meet the veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.”

d) In the form No. 31:

in paragraph 4 after the words “pre-export certificates” to add the following sign “*”;

in paragraph 4.2 after the words “mandatory declaration” to add the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)”;

to add the following note:

“*” For member states of the European Union. In this case, under a pre-export certificate an accompanying document (official certificate) is deemed, which has been issued by a certifying official of the competent authority of a member state of the European Union for the movement in the territory of the European Union, and confirms that the goods indicated therein that are subject to veterinary control (supervision) meet the veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.”

e) In the form No. 32:

in paragraph 4 after the words “pre-export certificates” to add the following sign “*”;

in paragraph 4.1 after the words “mandatory declaration” to add the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)”;

to add the following note:

“*” For member states of the European Union. In this case, under a pre-export certificate an accompanying document (official certificate) is deemed, which has been issued by a certifying official of the competent authority of a member state of the European Union for the movement in the territory of the European Union, and confirms that the goods indicated therein that are subject to veterinary control (supervision) meet the veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.”

f) In the form No. 34:

in paragraph 4 after the words “pre-export certificates” to add the following sign “*”;

in paragraph 4.1 after the words “mandatory declaration” to add the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)”;

to add the following note:

“*” For member states of the European Union. In this case, under a pre-export certificate an accompanying document (official certificate) is deemed, which has been issued by a certifying official of the competent authority of a member state of the European Union for the movement in the territory of the European Union, and confirms that the goods indicated therein that are subject to veterinary control (supervision) meet the veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.”

g) In the form No. 40:

in paragraph 4 after the words “pre-export certificates” to add the following sign “*”;

in paragraph 4.2 after the words “mandatory declaration” to add the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna)”;

to add the following note:

“*” For member states of the European Union. In this case, under a pre-export certificate an accompanying document (official certificate) is deemed, which has been issued by a certifying official of the competent authority of a member state of the European Union for the movement in the territory of the European Union, and confirms that the goods indicated therein that are subject to veterinary control (supervision) meet the veterinary and sanitary requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union.”

h) To supplement paragraph 4.1 of the form No. 41 and paragraph 4.3 of the form No. 45 after the words “mandatory declaration” with the words “(except for avian influenza cases in species of wild fauna).”

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.